tricts of Dhanbad, Lohardaga, Ranchi, Gumla, Paschim Singhbhum and Purb Singhbhum forming parts of Chotanagpur - Santhal Pargana have higher literacy rate than average literacy rate for Bihar as a whole. Similarly, the districts of Palamu, Hazaribagh, Giridih, Deoghar, Dumka, Shahib Ganj and Godda have lower than average literacy rate of Bihar as a whole.

(b) Over 91% of the total tribal population of Bihar live in Chotanagpur-Santhal Pargana area. However, of the total population in the area, the tribals constitute slightly over 30%.

(c) Universalisation of Elementary Education and universal retention of children upto 14 years of age in schools in a programme of Non-Formal Education and the National Literacy Mission which aims at imparting functional literacy to 80 million adult illiterates in the 15.35 year age group by 1995, form an integral part of a larger programme for eradication of illiteracy in the country, including the State of Bihar. Besides these measures, total literacy campaigns in two districts of the region and the Bihar Education Project to be implemented in phases with partial UNICEF assistance constitute additional efforts in the direction.

[English]

Lease Hold rights of Slum Tenaments in Delhi

2550. SHRI KALKA DAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Slum Tenaments in Union Territory of Delhi in respect of which notification for lease-hold rights had been issued in 1984;

(b) the amount of charges likely to be recovered from said Slum Tenaments as per the notification and the criteria thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the costs determined for the Slum Tenaments constructed in Swamy Dayanand Colony, Chandrashekhar Azad Colony, Ambabagh and Padam Nagar, Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Delhi Administration have reported that 13212 slum tenements including those mentioned in Part (c) of the Question are covered by the Government of India order dated 11.6.1984 for conferring lease hold rights on the allottees/ occupants.

The cost of these slum tenements is fixed as 20 times the annual economic licence fee. The allottees have represented against the liquidation cost which is under consideration of the Government. The amount of charges likely to be recovered from the slum tenements would be known only after the cost has been finalised.

Ganga Action Plan

2551. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of implementation of the Ganga Action Plan in terms of outlay and progress of major schemes;

(b) the impact of the plan by 31st March, 1991 in terms of the purity level of the waters of mid-stream Ganga relative to the state of purity before the Plan came into operation; and

(c) the revised estimate of the total cost of the Plan and the likely date of its completion?

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS: (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (c). 261 schemes have been sanctioned under the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) for which the revised outlay is Rs. 356.72 crores. Out of these, 172 schemes had been completed till June, 1991 with an expenditure of Rs. 245.02 crores. The likely date of completion of all the schemes is December, 1993.

(b) the objective of pollution abatement works of river Ganga was to divert 873 million litres per day (mld) of waste water from 25 Class I towns on the main-stream of Ganga and to improve the water quality in terms of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Dissolved Oxygen (DO) to the 'Bathing' Class. As a result of completed schemes, about 368 mld of waste water has so far been diverted. Studies carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board reveal that there has been an improvement in BOD levels and hence the purity level of water in the stretches of the river along all the towns where GAP works had been completed. A comparative statement of BOD and DO of river water for Pre-GAP (1986) and June 1990 levels observed in 20 water quality monitoring stations is given in the statement attached. The full impact on water quality can be assessed only after the completion of all the schemes.

STATEMENT

Impact of Gap Schemes on Ganga Water Quality

S.No.	Name of Station	DO(mg/1)		BOD (mg/1)	
		1986	1990	1986	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Rishikesh	8.1	7.1	1.67	1.53
2.	Hardwar D/S	8.1	6.9	1.80	1.77
3.	Garhmukteshwar	7.8	NA	2.20	NA
4.	Kanauj U/S	7.2	6.5	5.53	2.63
5.	Kanauj D/S	NA	6.1	NA	3.03
6.	Kanpur U/S	7.2	NA	7.17	NA
7.	Kanpur D/S	6.7	4.4	8.57	3.45
8.	Allahabad U/S	6.4	8.0	11.40	2.58

S.No.	Name of Station	DO(mg/1)		BOD (mg/1)	
		1986	1990	1986	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Allahabad D/S	6.6	6.9	15.50	2.03
10.	Varansi U/S	5.6	7.8	10.13	2.62
11.	Varanasi D/S	5.9	7.2	10.60	5.94
12.	Trighat	NA	8.5	NA	3.30
13.	Buxar	8.1	7.9	1.93	0.40
14.	Patna U/S	8.4	7.7	1.95	0.30
15.	Patna D/S	8.1	7.5	2.20	0.33
16.	Rajmahal	7.8	7.8	1.80	0.30
17.	Behrampur	NA	5.3	NA	0.83
18.	Palta	NA	6.8	NA	0.93

S.No.	Name of Station	DO(mg/1)		BOD (mg/1)	
		1986	1990	1986	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Dakshneshwar	NA	6.5	NA	0.90
20.	Uluberia	NA	6.4	NA	0.97

D/S=Downstream
U/S=Upstream

N.B.-The standards for the Bathing Class for these parameters are:
BOD: 3 mg per litre (maximum)
DO: 5mg per litre (minimum)